

were locked up would be sent to their Consulate as soon as their names had been taken. I pointed to one of the men and said "Why don't you make that man put down that piece of wood?" As the man still held the wood in a threatening manner, I took hold of him, when a Japanese boy employed at the Japanese Consulate (Consul, interposing "Post Office, you mean") ran at me with a penknife (produced) but I took it away from him. The sailors then made a charge at us in a body so that we had to retreat into one of the native Constables who were caught hold of one of the native Constables who was accidentally shot outside. He was much beaten, and he is now in Hospital. He had a wound on his head, clean cut, done evidently with some sharp instrument. He complained of being otherwise beaten about the body. He had marks on his arm and chest. The Japanese sailors threw stones and bricks over the wall at the Police. Nobody was hurt. The boy scratched me with a knife, the wound is not a severe one, but it proves the truth of my statement. I requested him after this, but the sailors took him from my custody.

N. Grenfell, P.C. stated—At a little before 4 p.m. on Friday I heard a noise outside the Station, and I went to see what was the matter. I met Sergeant Macdonald and Murphy with a Japanese sailor in their custody, and there was a large crowd of sailors following. I walked behind the Sergeant to the Station, to keep the crowd back. When we arrived at the Station gate, the sailors attempted to force an entrance, but they were kept back by the constables. I saw Detective Jones attempting to take a billet of wood from one of the sailors, when a small Japanese boy rushed at him with an open penknife in his hand. Jones let go the sailor to arrest the boy. He did arrest him, but the crowd made a rush at Jones and myself and rescued him. I received a number of blows on my right arm with billets of wood while I was assisting Jones. (The witness here bared his arm which was found to be a mass of bruises.) My trunk was taken from me by the Japanese, my hat was knocked off and I lost my pocket watch. We then got inside the compound and shut the gate. Meanwhile the sailors were throwing pieces of wood and stones over the wall. A little later, they left altogether.

P. S. Thomas Macdonald, stated—Shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday, I was told that some Japanese sailors were assaulting a Policeman in Broadway. I ran down Broadway Road to Broadway, and when I got there, I saw a Chinese policeman running from the direction of the Japanese Consulate towards me. About 30 yards behind him, there was a Japanese sailor. He was running after the policeman, and had an open knife in his hand. There were about 80 more behind the man with the knife, and they were also running. I caught hold of the man with the knife, and then the others came up. I could see several of them had open knives in their hands. There was an officer with them. He had on a blue frock coat, white helmet and trousers, and he wore a long sword. He told me to let the prisoner go. He spoke English well. As I saw it was useless trying to take the prisoner by force, more sailors coming all the time, I asked this officer to go to the Station with me. He said he would, and went some distance with me. I attempted to take the knife away from the sailor, but the officer would not allow me. This sailor made several attempts to run after the Chinese constable. After going about 100 yards, the officer stopped and said he would not go to the Station, I tried to persuade him to go with him. Just then Sergeant Murphy came up, and we at once arrested the man who had been running about with the knife in his hand and took him to the Station. The officer came up and several times attempted to rescue the prisoner by catching hold of Sergeant Murphy and myself. The sailors made rushes at us, but Sergeant Morrison kept them back. The sailor was eventually taken to the Station and locked up. I can corroborate the evidence of Jones and Grenfell as to the disturbances outside the Station.

Patrick Murphy, Police Sergeant, corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and said—I was on duty at the time of the row, and sent all available men to the scene. I then followed, and in Broadway saw four Japanese sailors. One of them, I was told, was the man who had assaulted the Indian constable. I went to him and told him to come to the Station with me. He would not come, so I took him. On the way to the Station, he bit my finger and kicked me on the leg several times. I got him to the station and locked him up and afterwards went to the assistance of Sergeant Macdonald in Seward Road. He was trying to take a sailor with a knife in his hand to the Station. An officer with a white helmet and a gold stripe and curl on his sleeve took hold of Macdonald, and told us to let the man go. We asked the officer, who spoke English, to go with us to the Station and bring the man with the knife. He refused to do so, we took the man with the knife to the Station and on the way, the officer several times pulled me by the arm. I told him that if he did not desist, I should have to take him into custody also. We were followed by about 20 Japanese sailors most of whom were armed with knives. The officer told the men to put up their knives and go quietly away. He laughed at me, and took no notice. We locked the sailor up. The same officer went to the Station half an hour afterwards in company with three other officers. This was all the evidence taken, the injured Chinese constable being too much hurt to appear. The Consul intimated to Mr. McEwen that he had no authority over the sailors but that he would send a copy of the evidence to the Japanese Admiral at Yokohama, and that he would order the Consul to communicate it to the Police. We understand that the obnoxious sailors have all been sent down to their ships.

Detective Jones then said he would like to charge the Japanese boy who had attempted to stab him. The Consul ordered the boy to be called and Jones identified him, and the knife with which the youth had attempted to do the stabbing. The Consul said something to a Japanese in Court, and the Indian constable peremptorily ordered the boy out of Court. The boy placed his arms akimbo, faced the subordinate, and did not appear inclined to leave.

The sailors were sent to their ships and we have not heard what steps have been taken in this case as to punishment. Probably we shall hear later on.—N. C. Daily News.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Such being the status of Chinese subjects in the United States, what would be the status of United States subjects in China on the same principle of reciprocity? In brief, officials and merchants, teachers and students, would be allowed full rights in all parts of China, not merely at ports of trade, but in provincial capitals and other convenient centres of trade and education. As the United States labourer is seldom seen in China, there would be no need to prepare any treaty to prohibit his coming or restrict his liberty. What, however, is the actual status of the reciprocity? Of even the favoured classes, only the teaching of missionary class is allowed rights

in all parts of China, and their favour, we regret to say, is frequently subject to countless prejudices and strong opposition rather than to free and effective support. While Chinese of literary standing, and even young students, are cordially received, entertained and feasted, flattered and honoured by influential and respectable families in every place in the United States, similar men of education from America, being also representatives of influential bodies of Christian people, on coming to China and aiming especially by teaching and lives of virtue and beneficence to benefit and inform the people, and to strengthen and develop the nation, will in too many cases meet a reception that even a Chinese labourer would not experience in the United States—in even "remote and unsettled regions." We regret to say that while Chinese labourers, to the number of some 80,000, will always be sure of some kind of treatment from even the higher classes of America, the American missionary in China finds his friends only among the weak and poor, the higher classes too often being only concerned as to the best way, to oppose, slander, and imperil.

Suppose, however, that while the Chinese labourer is the one against whom legislation is directed in America, that the American missionary shall be lowered to that class in China, and so be the object of restriction and in certain cases prohibition, what would be the loss to learn? The population of the United States may be reckoned as consisting of China or 60,000,000. The number of Chinese labourers, being reckoned at 80,000, is regarded by some as so large a number, owing to the complications and rivalries with other foreign labourers, that it is deemed worthy of treaty limitations. Therefore in China, the possible number of American missionaries, considering the complications and rivalries with other foreign missionaries, would be 400,000 instead of the 170 American missionaries now at work in China. The Chinese labourer is encouraged to remain in the United States and encouraged to become an American; the American missionary would likewise be encouraged to remain in China and become more of a Chinaman. The Chinese labourer is generally objectionable in the United States because of his Eastern character and connection with secret organizations; and the American missionary is objectionable in China only because he is an American, and because connected with the Christian religion. The Chinese labourer has a premium put on him if he owns property to the amount of \$1,000, but the American missionary finds it difficult to secure property in China, even when in accordance with the special directions of the Imperial Government it is purchased for religious purposes and the name of the Church.

Looking at these facts, and making these comparisons, we arrive at three conclusions. First, that the United States Government in prohibiting any more Chinese labourers from going to the United States for the next twenty years, while making no such prohibition for objectionable persons from other nations, is effecting a measure, however defensible, to say the least, inconsistent with and in strict contrast to the tone and sentiment of the renowned Burlingame Treaty, and especially those oft-quoted words of broad friendliness: "The United States of America and the Empire of China cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free immigration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to another for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents."

Second, that it would be to the advantage and honour of the Chinese Government to always treat with unusual respect and friendliness those respectable classes of other countries, rather than allow them to suffer in any part of China, either from the common rabble or the conservative bigotry, contempt, injury, or slander. Third, that here a lesson might be learned as to the "missionary question," viz., to encourage missionaries, by respectful and friendly intercourse and guarantee of protection, to conform in certain particulars to Chinese habits, and in due time become subject to Chinese laws properly modified, as to the continuing protection of China. In fact, the one hope of China might here be learned, viz., that if the Chinese Government, Imperial and Provincial, would only give the clearest and most reliable of proofs that missionaries and their work would be protected and helped, missionaries in turn would become the strong friends and useful allies of the government, and then, when in the future other classes of foreigners should wish to dwell in the interior of China, it would be on the same basis, thereby securing for herself an honourable place among the nations of the world. Certainly the present position of China cannot well be below the standard set by the treaty under discussion, and which many are inclined to regard as too low and narrow a one, even though certain temporary evils may arise from a numerous objectionable class, such as the Chinese labourers seem to be regarded in the United States.

The third point to be noticed in the new treaty, and one requiring only a short consideration, is that of protection. In Art. IV. the following language is used: "It is hereby understood and agreed, that the Chinese Government shall protect and defend the persons and property of United States citizens in China, and shall protect and defend the persons and property of Chinese citizens in the United States." Fidelity to the United States, and the duty of the Chinese Government to protect and defend the persons and property of United States citizens in China, and shall protect and defend the persons and property of Chinese citizens in the United States. The Government of the United States re-affirms its obligation to exert all its powers to secure protection to persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States. Fidelity to the United States, and the duty of the Chinese Government to protect and defend the persons and property of United States citizens in China, and shall protect and defend the persons and property of Chinese citizens in the United States.

The Chinese Imperial Government, more and more understanding the value and force of treaties, is endeavouring to put herself in a secure relationship with Western nations, we are frequently reminded, but we know of few means more conducive to such a result, than the suppression of riots directed against foreigners in the interior. In the quick and open enforcement of orders for protection, and in co-operation in those measures that first of all are for the benefit of the Chinese people, and for the consolidation and strength of the Chinese Government. The surest way to remove extra-

territorial jurisdiction is to prove the intent and existence of justice and protection; and it will then be found, as in Japan, that the missionaries, especially the recipients of such favours away from the open ports, will be the first to advocate such a change, such an advocacy being of great value because of personal testimony to the possible security in the future, and because willing to make their trial. These points, however, important in their bearings, are only briefly touched upon, it being our aim to indicate certain lines of action, which if impartially developed and faithfully followed, would speedily turn to a better settlement of internal peace and prosperity of China.—Chinese Times.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Mr. von Müllendorff is about to return from Corea, it is said, to Tientsin, and resume his old position of Professor in the Military College.

We learn from the same paper that our friend the Yen-sheng Kung, principal surviving descendant of Confucius, is also contemplating matrimony, with the daughter of the Vice-President of the Board of Works (Hu Pu) at Peking.

136 Peking carts were to be seen outside a gate of the Nan-hai Palace at Peking on the morning of 9th July, each containing a fair candidate for the Emperor's harem from mandarin families of the Manchou, Mongol, and Chinese harem population. The Emperor held a fresh inspection on that day, and selected for the youthful Emperor of 14 years, six damsels; of the lower rank of *Kung-shi*, 20. (One hundred and ten of the fair ones must therefore have had the mortification of being rejected—*specta injuria forma*.)

The Tientsin Chien-hsin has just ordered a couple of notorious rowdies to be exposed in a cage, to the great delight of peaceful citizens. Our readers will doubtless remember the whole some effect this mode of punishment had some years ago in repressing some unruly spirits among the salt-workers. In connection with the above a correspondent writes to the *Tu Pao* on the increasing frequency of homicides and murders in Shanghai. From the statistics it appears, he says, that in most cases the persons concerned are not Shanghai natives, but principally Tientsin men, after whom come, consecutively, Ningpo, Fukien and Cantonese people.

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, JULY 28th, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors (Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in THE GRAND ENGLISH BALLAD OPERA, "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

BY BALFE.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. H. M. IMANO.

Thaddeus, a Proscribed Pole, CHARLES FISHER.

Forester, Nephew to Count, WHIFFEN CRIPPS.

Deviloff, Chief of the Gipsy Tribe, A. SUTCH.

Captain of the Guard, H. HASSAN.

Officer, J. MORGAN.

First Gipsy, C. MORRAN.

Second Gipsy, P. HUDSON.

Arlene—The Count's Daughter, Miss MAUDE HARE.

Daughter of the Gipsies, FLO. MORRISON.

Buda, an attendant, EVA LEAMINGTON.

GIPSIES, SOLDIERS, &c.

MONDAY, July 30th, JAKOWSKI'S MOST SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA BOUFFE, "ERMINIE."

This Opera has had a run of over 700 Nights in New York.

Prices \$1, \$2, and \$3. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

FOR FOOCLOW.

THE Steamship "PROBONTIS."

Captain G. Henstley, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A N E M E R G E N C Y M E E T I N G of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

Co-day's Advertisements.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT) AND YOKOHAMA. THE British Steamer "DELCOMYN."

Captain Ekins, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON, A. M. Inst. C. E. 61, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 125.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1888.

Co-day's Advertisements.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT) AND YOKOHAMA. THE British Steamer "DELCOMYN."

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1888.

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. ON HIRE.

By special appointment to H. M. the Governor of Hongkong, Sir GEO. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

A. HAHN, HONGKONG HOTEL, opposite Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th July, 1888.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. " " " "

4 to 8 " " " "

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50. Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the General Managers.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

The Company will run special cars for first class passenger only at 8.45 P.M. and midnight.

MACLEWEN, FRICHEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transshipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-salon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Colton Yarn at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887.

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST-POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both at sea and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

FUNCTIONALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

Intimations.

DOG LOST.

SMALL Wire-haired Terrier—Black Body—Grey Saddle and Paws. Answers to the name of "DONALD." The finder will be rewarded if necessary.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., J. R. HOLLIDAY, The Peak.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1888.

WANTED. A FOREMAN ENGINEER to take charge of a General Repairing shop of long standing; must be able to make drawings and be conversant with Patternmaking, Moulding, Fitting and Turning, in all their branches. State Salary required and where last employed. Address: X. Y. Z., Office of this paper. Hongkong, 24th July, 1888.

WANTED. AN ASSISTANT FOR A STORE. Address: Y. X., 60 Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 14th July, 1888.

IMPAIRED VISION. LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

Are clear, cool, and preserving to the Sight.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20) daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

The symptoms indicating failure of irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.

The following patients of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Pebble Spectacles:—

The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England.

S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.C.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore.

The Hon. E. E. Ismeringer, Col. Treasurer, Singapore.

R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.

Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore.

J. R. Allan, Esq., Singapore.

Surgeon General W. Collins, M.D., India.

Major General Sir M. Biddulph, C.B., India.

Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India.

Major General Murray, C.B., India.

Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons.

MILITARY MEDICAL ENGINEERS—PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupation compels them to be out in the heat of the day, will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness of vision, inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER, consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.)

OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, London.

3 & 4 HARE STREET, Calcutta.

22 RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Ouz*, with the French mail of the 30th June, left Singapore at 4 a.m. on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 30th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 21st inst., and may be expected here on the 27th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Zambesi*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 1st instant, and is expected here on or about the 30th.

The steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver on the 3rd instant, left Yokohama, via Kobe, on the 23rd, and is due here on or about the 1st proximo.

The steamer *Port Adelaide*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 18th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Gladius*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 21st inst., and is due here on the 28th.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice*, left Port Darwin on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telemaque*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 1st proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ventia*, from Hongkong, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

BOKHARA, British steamer, 1,711, S. Bason, 25th July, Yokohama 17th July, Mails and General. P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 796, W. Wendi, 25th July, Saigon 20th July, General. Tug Kee.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 22nd July, Haiphong 20th July, General. Siemens & Co.

DELCOMY, British steamer, 1,183, F. Ekins, 21st July, Joaze 12th July, Sugar. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEWAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 3rd July, Bangkok 26th June, Rice and Timber. Yuen Fat Hong.

DRACHENFELS, German steamer, 1,459, E. Croote, 22nd July, Saigon 19th July, Paddy and Rice. Melchers & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 1,214, Dreyer, 26th July, Bangkok 19th July, General. Melchers & Co.

FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, 1,017, C. Habcock, 20th July, Amoy 18th July, and Swatow 19th, General. Adamson, Bell & Co.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, 26th July, Tamsui 20th July, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th, General. D. Laprak & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, F. Hohlmann, 24th July, Haiphong 29th July, General. A. R. Marty.

MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, W. S. Duncan, 24th July, Saigon 20th July, Rice and Paddy. Adamson, Bell & Co.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,883, Jno. Metcalfe, 16th July, San Francisco 21st inst., and Yokohama 10th July, Mails and General. O. & S. S. Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 843, J. Young, 26th July, Bangkok 19th July, General. Hop Hing.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopant, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

REGIUS, British steamer, 2,119, W. T. Kayle, 24th July, Kobe 17th July, Coals and General. Order.

THUNDER, British steamer, 1,571, G. W. Atkinson, 23rd July, Bombay 7th July, and Singapore 17th, General. P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 11th July, Singapore 27th June, Timber. Order.

COMET, German ship, 1,083, Kaupner, 17th July, Cardiff 4th April, Coals. Order.

CUTHONA, British 3-m. schooner, 301, James Gifford, 19th June, Sharks Bay 12th May, Sandalwood. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ERKORNO, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examina, 16th July, Stonecutters' Island. Chinese Customs.

ESCORT, American bark, 616, R. G. Waterhouse, 15th July, Hilo 3rd July, General. Chinese. Order.

GRANITE STATE, American ship, 1,685, Wm. Ross, 19th July, New York 12th April, Oil. Order.

G. H. WAPPAUS, British bark, 533, Engleson, 21st July, Tientsin 29th June, Bones. Butterfield & Swire.

HEINRICH, German ship, 923, F. H. Bannu, 20th May, Middleborough 17th Dec., Iron and Coke. Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 6th July, Hamburg 11th March, General. Arnold, Karberg & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British bark, 685, W. Quino, 8th July, London 1st March, General. Melchers & Co.

NORDEN, Norwegian schooner, 236, L. A. Jensen, 30th June, Delagoa Bay 12th May, General. Gilman & Co.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,311, J. L. Bartlett, 20th June, Cardiff 17th March, Coal. P. & O. S. N. Co.

SPINAWAY, British sch., 325, J. Garlich, 22nd June, Sharks Bay 26th May, Sandalwood. Siemens & Co.

WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 11th July, Shanghai 19th June, General. Pustau & Co.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 789, G. Kock, 16th June, Put back, General. Chinese.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, dispatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Nagasaki.

Audacious, battle-ship (armoured), 2nd-class, 6,010 tons, 4,830 h.p., 18 guns, Captain J. B. Warren, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Nagasaki.

Cockatrice, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander H. H. Boller, Shanghai.

Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Hongkong.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, Yokohama.

Esk, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong.

Esport, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander R. Y. Smith, Hongkong.

Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h.p., 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, Yokohama.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Hongkong.

Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Yokohama.

Linnets, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 716 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.

Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander W. H. Maturin, Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Yokohama.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750, Captain R. W. White, Shanghai.

Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 800 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Shanghai.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieut.-Commander W. H. M. Douglas, Kobe.

Sapphirer, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,350 h.p., 13 guns, Captain W. C. Karslake, Yokohama.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Neaham, Shanghai.

Spirit, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander B. Bromley, Yokohama.

Twoed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 240 h.p., 3 guns, Boatwain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore W. H. Maxwell, A.D.C., Hongkong.

Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Gilman, Yokohama, re-commissioning.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	July 27th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Gladius	Liverpool	July 28th	Butterfield & Swire
Tannadice	Port Darwin	July 30th	Russell & Co.
Zambesi	Vancouver	July 30th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Telemaque	Liverpool	July 30th	Butterfield & Swire
Venetia	Hombay	August 1st	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Oxus	Vancouver	August 1st	Messageries Maritimes
Hesperia	Singapore	August 1st	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Port Adelaide	Vancouver	August 18th	Siemssen & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rhedive	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Anchises	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
London and Hamburg	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 30th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Anadyr	Messageries Maritimes	Aug. 2nd, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	Aug. 2nd, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg	Daphne	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 6th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 8th, at 3 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Oceanic	O. & S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via K. & C.	Changsha	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, &c.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 31st, at noon.
Yokohama, via N. Saki, &c.	Borneo	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Aug. 3rd.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Bokhara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 31st, daylight.
Kobe and Yokohama	Moray	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 30th.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Delcomyn	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Kwongshang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 31st.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Telemaque	Butterfield & Swire	August 1st.
Fookang	Fookang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Gladius	Gladius	Butterfield & Swire	July 31st, daylight.
Proponis	Gilman & Co.	Gilman & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Martins	A. R. Marty	A. R. Marty	July 29th, at 9 a.m.
Fokien	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

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Military portions have been taken from the

latest published official lists and revised at

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